CASE STUDY – Bagging	
TASK TITLE: Bagging	
Task Description:	The Bagging task may be involved when working in a deli, grocery store, convenience store or commissary. Bagging tasks involve placing scanned or checked items in plastic or paper bags. This case study does not include scanning / bar coding items with a stationary or hand-held scanner. Please see the Case Study 19 - Scanning Groceries / Tendering Money for issues concerning other aspects of checkout. Typical jobs in which Bagging tasks are performed include (but are not necessarily limited to): Commissary Convenience store Restaurant
Job Performance Measures Most Often Impacted by Bagging:	Measures of job performance can include (but are not limited to): • Time required to complete task
Typical Employee Comments about Bagging:	Employees typically experience discomfort in the back and shoulders. The shoulder/neck and back/torso are the body areas that most commonly receive a "High" priority rating. The remaining areas, with the exception of the head/eyes, are more likely to receive a "Medium" priority rating, or lower.
Suggested Level II Analysis:	Postural Analysis, Biomechanical Lifting Analysis

Shoulder/Neck

Job Factor	Potential Causes	Corrective Action	Level of Changes		Cost	lmp	act On
			✓ Minor Modification	✓ Major Change		Quality	Productivity
1. Reaching	Object must be lifted over bag's edge before lowered	 150.Re-design work space place the bagging area directly beside the individual rather than off to one side lower the bag so that items are dropped into the bag rather than raising the item to clear the edge of the bag 	✓		low	low	med med
2. Arm forces: Repeated arm forces or holding / carrying materials	Rarely occurs	N/A					

Shoulder/Neck (cont'd)

Job Factor	Potential Causes	Corrective Action	Level of Changes		Cost	lmp	act On
			Minor Modification	✓ Major Change		Quality	Productivity
3. High speed, sudden shoulder movements	Speed of lift	11. Eliminate unnecessary tasksimplement an advanced checkout system that has clients bag their own items		√	high	high	high
		 13. Encourage ergonomic work techniques encourage person to use smooth fluid movements while handling items. encourage person to use smooth fluid movements to bring grocery items towards them 	✓		low	low	low
4. Head/neck bent or twisted	Rarely occurs	N/A					

Hands/Wrists/Arms

	Job Factor	Potential Causes	Corrective Action	Level of Changes		Cost Impac		act On
				✓ Minor Modification	√ Major Change		Quality	Productivity
5.	Bent wrists/repeated wrist movements or repeated	Shape of item causes awkward wrist positions when bagging	Encourage ergonomic work techniques use two hands to lift heavy awkward items	~		low	low	low
	forearm rotation		 25. Increase task variety alternate work tasks to avoid handling groceries for extended periods of time 	✓		low	low	low
			20. Incorporate rest pauses	✓		low	low	low
6.	Repeated manipulations with fingers	Rarely occurs	N/A					
7.	Hyper- extension of finger/thumb or repeated single finger activation	• Item is difficult to grasp	 13. Encourage ergonomic work techniques push instead of grab and lift use two hands to lift heavy or awkward items 11. Eliminate unnecessary tasks implement an advanced checkout system that has clients bag their own items 	*	✓	low low	med low high	med low high
8.	Hand/grip forces	Item is difficult to graspItem has no handles	Encourage ergonomic work techniques leave heavy items in the grocery cart	√		low	low	low

Hands/Wrists/Arms (cont'd)

Job Factor	Potential Causes	Corrective Action	Level of Changes		Level of Chang		Cost	lmp	act On
			✓ Minor Modification	✓ Major Change		Quality	Productivity		
9. High speed hand/wrist/arm movements or vibration, impact or torque to the hand	Rarely occurs	N/A							
10. Exposure to hard edges	Rarely occurs	N/A							
11. Hands and fingers exposed to cold temperatures	Rarely occurs - handling of frozen goods is too low to be considered an exposure	N/A							

Back/Torso

Job Factor	Potential Causes	Corrective Action	Level of Changes		Cost	lmp	act On
			✓ Minor Modification	✓ Major Change		Quality	Productivity
12. Repeated forward or sideways bending movements	Object is too far away	 38. Move closer to the work location remove obstructions walk around the counter to handle items located in grocery carts use conveyor system to bring groceries 	✓ ✓	-	low low	low low	low low
	Object must be lifted over bag's edge before lowered	 150.Re-design work area place the bagging area directly beside the individual rather than off to one side lower the bag so that items are dropped into the bag rather than raising the item to clear the edge of the bag 	✓ ✓		low	low	med med
		 13. Encourage ergonomic work techniques place the bag on its side when loading items into the bag rather than placing the bag in an upright position 	√		low	low	low
13. Twisting of the lower back	Access is restricted to items that need to be handled	 150. Re-design work area place the bagging area directly beside the individual rather than off to one side lower the bag so that items are dropped into the back rather than raising the item to clear the edge of the bag 	√ √		low	low	low

Back/Torso (cont'd)

Job Factor	Potential Causes	Corrective Action	Level of Changes		Cost	Imp	act On
			✓ Minor Modification	✓ Major Change		Quality	Productivity
14. High speed, sudden movements, or lifting awkward, uneven,	Person tends to lift with a jerky motion instead of a smooth motion	 13. Encourage ergonomic work techniques encourage person to use smooth fluid movements while handling items 	√		low	low	low
shifting or bulky items		 11. Eliminate unnecessary tasks implement an advanced checkout system that has clients bag their own items 		✓	high	high	high
15. Static, awkward back postures	Work positioned too low	 124. Raise the work piece/work surface raise cash counter or grocery counter so that the items are located just below elbow height 		√	high	med	med
16. Lifting forces	Item is too heavy	142. Use two or more persons to perform the transfer	√		low	low	low
		 11. Eliminate unnecessary tasks implement an advanced checkout system that has clients bag their own items Instruct customers to leave heavy items in basket and use a handheld scanner 	✓	✓	low	low	low

Back/Torso (cont'd)

Job Factor	Potential Causes	Corrective Action	Level of Changes		Level of Changes		Cost	Imp	eact On
			√ Minor Modification	√ Major Change		Quality	Productivity		
17. Pushing or pulling	Rarely occurs	N/A							
18. Whole body vibration	Rarely occurs	N/A							
19. Fixed position, standing	Stands in one position	 52. Provide a footrail or footrest provide a footrest/footrail that allows the person to periodically raise one leg 		1	med	low	low		

Legs/Feet

Job Factor	Potential Causes	Corrective Action	Level of Changes		Cost	lmp	act On
			✓ Minor Modification	✓ Major Change		Quality	Productivity
20. Exposure to hard edges on legs, knees, and feet or Standing on hard surfaces	Stands on a hard surface	 86. Provide an appropriate antifatigue mat anti-fatigue matting should be large enough to accommodate movement of the person 		✓	med	med	med
naro sorraces		96. Provide appropriate shoe inserts	✓		low to med	med	med
	Leans against conveyor frame	9. Eliminate exposure to hard edgesprovide high density foam padding		√	med	low	low
21. Awkward leg postures	Rarely occurs	N/A					
22. Awkward foot postures	Lack of toe clearance	81. Provide adequate toe clearance		√	med to high	low	med

Head/Eyes

Job Factor	Potential Causes	Corrective Action	Level of Changes		Level of Changes		Cost	lmp	act On
			√ Minor Modification	✓ Major Change		Quality	Productivity		
23. Difficult to see/light levels too low/too high	Rarely occurs	N/A							
24. Intensive visual tasks, staring at work objects for long periods	Rarely occurs	N/A							

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